

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. III.

NEWMARKET, C. W. FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1855.

NO. 51.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.
Fellow of the University of Göttingen.
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Licentiate Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital of Dublin, Ireland.
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine in Canada, East and West.
Licensed "to practice as a General Medical Practitioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated."
Will be found (unless when absent on professional business).

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 4f-39

DR. BURNIE,
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,
HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43yl

JOHN McNAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC &c.,
[Gm25*] Church Street, Toronto.

JOHN T. STOKES,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
SHARON, C. W.
November 12, 1853. 4f-41

J. C. BLISS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely Aurora, where he will carry on the
TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past favours and solicits a share of public patronage.
December 24, 1853.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEY-
ANCER, DEBTS COLLECTED,
BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED
Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill,
Newmarket.
N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS
FOR SALE.
July 30th, 1852.

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness, and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,
NEWMARKET.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43yl

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitchurch and Adjoining Townships.
PARTIES desiring to secure his services can make application either personally or by letter, (post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.
Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.,
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23yl

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.
KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the
Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.
ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 4f-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 4f-1

W. BAXTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.
ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 4f-32

Book Binding.
IN all its various branches executed with neatness
and dispatch, at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 5th, 1854.

POETRY.

From the New York Tribune.
The World would be the better for it.
If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for battle-fields and glory;
If writ in human hearts, a name
Seemed better than in song or story;
If men, instead of nursing pride,
Would learn to hate it and abhor it—
If more relied
On love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
And more in bonds and deeds fraternal;
If Love's work had more willing hands
To link this world to the supernal;
If men stored up Love's oil and wine,
And on bristled human hearts would pour it—
If "yours" and "mine"
Would once combine,
The world would be the better for it.

If more would see the play of Life,
And fewer sulk in rehearsal;
If Bitter would sheath its knife
Till good became more universal;
If Custom, gray with ages grown,
Had fewer blind men to adore it—
If truth alone
In truth alone,
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things—
Affecting less in all their dealings;
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To isolate their kindly feelings;
If men, when wrong beats down the right,
Would strike the blow and restore it—
If Right made might
In every fight,
The world would be the better for it.

LITERATURE.

A Race for Life.

Forty years ago my father settled in one of the counties of central New York. All that was a wilderness, wild, grand, beautiful. We located 15 miles from the farthest pioneer. The woods were around us, the tall trees and the picturesque mountains. We had opened a space in the forest, and a cabin of that good old time afforded us shelter. It looked new and comfortable, and its chimney smoke curled gracefully up and vanished with the shadows of the forest. The blackened heaps smoked and crackled, and deep in the wild woods' solitudes the wilderness smiled in the presence of yellow harvests. A happy home was there. The birds sang at early morn, and the deep river near the door murmured sweetly at night-fall. There were gentle whispering in the old trees as they bowed their heads in the wind, a holy anthem floated up from the vast temple where nature breathes fresh and pure on the hand of God. The wild flower bloomed even at the very door, and the deer stepped in to the forest to gaze upon the smoke of the chimney top. 'Twas a beautiful home in the wilderness. The Spring brought us neighbors. 'Twas a great day when a settler came in and purchased land across the river. He received a warm welcome from pioneer hearts, and by ready agency of pioneer hands a comfortable log cabin peeped out from the dense woodland of the opposite bank. I watched the smoke from the open roof as the sun went down and eagerly looked for the next morning. But it was not the smoke I cared so much about, I only knew that it curled upwards from the fire side where dwelt a beautiful creature as ever bloomed away from the busy world. And so I watched the smoke, and dreamed as I watched the river, until the morning threw down its beautiful pathway of silencing silver, and listened for the sound of familiar footsteps.

Across the river was the home of Carry Masson. Before the mellow haze of Autumn had dropped his dreary hue on leaf and stem, I had learned to love her and to tell her so in the still moonlight of that hidden home. The leaves faded, and the winter wind swept through the forest. But we cared little for that. The snow fell thick and fast, but our cabins were bright, and our hearts were alive with happiness and hope.

When the Spring opened and the birds returned, we were to be married. A winter evening party in a new country. Did you ever attend one, reader? 'There are hearts and open hearts there to be found.

Carry and I were invited to attend the party, a rude jumpy had been built and in this we started. Ten miles were soon passed, and we found ourselves in as merry and happy a throng as ever gathered on a frontier. The huge fire crackled on the wide hearth, and the old fashioned fun and frolic rang out until a late hour.

The moon had gone down when we started for home, and the snow began to fall; but we heeded it not for we talked as fast as the horse sped on the forest path.

Carry grasped my arm and whispered, hush! The winds shrieked over the tops of the dark pines, and I laughed at her fears. But she nestled closer to my side and talked with less glee. In spite of all my efforts, a shadow would creep over my own spirit.

The road wound among a dense growth of pines, which shot upwards and yelled even the sky from our path. The old pines swayed and moaned in the increasing storm, and the snow fell fast and thickly. I touched the horse with the whip and he moved briskly through the woods. Again Carry grasped my arm. I heard nothing save the storm, and yet I was startled as the horse gave a quick snort and struck into a gallop. With a heart full of happiness, I had not yet dreamed of danger.

Again the horse snorted in alarm. There was a sound above the storm. I felt my cheek grow white and cold, and the blood ran quick back to my heart.

Clear, wild, terrible, it burst out in an unearthly howl, like a wail from the world of incarnate fiends. I heard it. Its dismal, heart chilling echoes had not died away on the storm when it was answered by a score of throats.

Merciful God! a pack of wolves were around us. In those dark woods, at night, and the storm howling overhead, a score of hungry

throats were yelling each other on to the feast. For a moment my senses reeled. But I felt Carry leaning heavily on my shoulder and I aroused.

But what hope was there? I had no weapon, and the maddened devils were in the path before and behind us. There was but one chance, and that was to push ahead.

This was a slim chance, and I grew sick as I thought of Carry. The quiet cabin and the happy heart of home flashed swiftly through my brain.

At that moment a dark shadow glided up to the very side of our sleigh, and so swiftly a yell I never heard. My flesh crept on my bones. A cold shudder ran to my heart, and I crept over my head as though the hairs were standing on end. Two orbs glared out like demon lights and I could hear the panning of the eager beast.

Finally grasping the reins and shouting sharply to the horse, we shot away.

The horse needed no urging. At the act that infernal chorus again burst out in earnest and their dark forms leaped into the thicket and strided on either side of us. The storm was fearful and yet the yelling devils kept pace. Turning to speak to Carry, I saw a dark form leap into the path, and as we sped his teeth shot with a voice like snap, missing Carry and stripping her shawl to her shoulders.

With a shriek she clung to me and with my arm I saved her from being dragged out of her seat.

I became maddened—reckless; I shouted to the horse, now reeking with foam. We went on at a fearful rate. The steps and roots and uneven places in the road threatened every instant to wreck our sleigh.

Home was three miles distant. On for a world to give for home.

As the road struck the river bank, I turned shortly almost on the brink of a fearful precipice. Here was a new danger. It was a difficult place, and there was not only danger of upsetting, but being hurled into the river. There was a path across this angle of the land where logs had been drawn out. It was a mile nearer this way to the clearing than by the river. But I durst not attempt it with a sleigh.

On we sped! that fearful pack, black and neck with us, and every now and then their jaws shutting like steel traps close to our persons. Once around that angle and I hoped.

How madly I shouted to that noble brute! We neared the turn in that race for life.

Heaven! The infernal devils had ceased ahead and hung in dark masses. A moon instinct seemed to possess them.

A few more feet! The wolves seemed to feel that we had a chance, for they howled more devilish than before.

With a sweep the horse turned in spite of me. The left runner struck high on the roots of a pine, and the sleigh swung over like a flash, burying us in the new snow. Away sped the horse, and my heart sank as I heard his quick footsteps dying out towards home.

The maddened pack had followed the horse and shot by us as we were thrown out upon the bank, for a number of rods. A shriek from Carry arrested them in their career; in an instant they were upon us. I gave one long desperate shout to arouse the folks in the cabins.

Their hot breath burned upon me, and their dark masses gathered around like shadows of doom. With a limb I wildly kept them at bay for a moment, but fiercer and closer surged the gnashing teeth. Carry lay insensible on the ground before me. There was no more chance. A stunted pine grew upon the outer edge of the bank, and shot out nearly horizontally over the river below, full a hundred feet from the surface.

Dashing madly in their teeth with my cudgel, I yelled with the winning energy of despair—grasped Carry with one arm and dashed recklessly out upon the pine. I thought not of the danger—I cared not. I braved one danger to escape a greater; I reached the branches; I breathed freer as I heard the growl of the baffled party.

I turned my head; and God of Mercy! a long shadow was gliding along on the trunk of our last refuge. Carry was helpless, and it required all the strength of intense despair to hold her and remain upon the slippery trunk.

I turned to face the wolf; he was within reach of my arm—I struck with my fist and again those fearful jaws shut with a snap, as my hand brushed his head. With a demonic growl he fastened upon the shoulder of Carry. Oh! for help—for a weapon—for a foothold on earth where I could have grappled the monster.

I heard the long fangs crunch into the flesh, and the smothered breathing as the wolf continued to make sure of his hold! Oh, it was horrible! I beat him over the head; but he only deigned a munching growl. I yelled, wept, cursed, prayed; but the hungry devil cared not for curses or prayers. His companions were still whining and howling, adventuring out upon the pine. I almost wished the tree would give way.

The wolf still kept his hold on Carry. None can dream how the blood hissed and swept through my knotted veins. At last the brute, hungry for his prey, gave a wrench and nearly threw me from the pine. Carry was helpless and insensible. Even the crouching teeth of the monster did not awaken her from the death swoon into which she had fallen.

Another wrench was made by the wolf, and Carry's waist slipped from my arched grasp, leaving me but the hold upon the skirt of her dress. The incarnate devil had not released his hold, but as if aware of the danger beneath, retained his hold on the shoulder of Carry.

The end had come! My brain reeled! The long body of the wolf hung down like a dark shadow into the abyss, fast wearing out my remaining strength. The blood gushed warmly from my nostrils, and lights flashed across my eye-balls. The over-taxed muscles of the brain would relax, and as instantly close convulsion upon the cluding skirt. I heard a tearing of stitches. The black wolf writhed and wrenched as if to deepen the hold. A

sharp cracking mingled with the humming noises in my head, and the dress parted at the waist. I shrieked as I heard the sweeping sound of the fall of the black devil and victim. As they shot down in the darkness I heard something like the bay of the old house dog and the firing of guns—but heard no more.

Weeks and months passed away before the fearful delirium left me. I returned to consciousness in my father's cabin, an emaciated creature, as helpless as a child. My youth passed away, and I was prematurely old. The raven black locks of twenty years had changed to the silvery ones of age. Look at this arm that clung to Carry! It is withered; I have never raised it since that night. In my dreams I feel again that fearful night, and awake covered with the cold clammy sweat that gathered upon me while on that pine.

The neighing of the horse as he dashed into the clearing had aroused the people at home. The empty and broken sleigh told a brief story. The howling of the wolves arose on the blast, and with guns and the old house dog they rushed to the scene.

They found me senseless upon the trunk covered with blood, and the wolf feeling his way on the icy branch towards me. In turning at the sound of their approach, he slipped down the ice.

Our people looked long for Carry Masson, but did not find her until next morning. They then went down on the ice and found her corpse. The wolves had not picked her crushed bones. I thank God for that.

The fall had partially broken the ice, and the oozing water had frozen and fastened her long black hair as it had floated out. The wolf had not released his death grasp, and his teeth were buried in her white shoulder.

The spring, sunshine and birds, and green leaves had come again, as I tottered out. My sisters led me to a grave on the river's bank—the grave of all my youthful hopes and all that I loved. The wild flowers were already starting on the mould. I blessed them for they were blooming on the grave of Carry.

COLONIAL.

Mr. The MacNab-Cayley-Hincks scheme to raise the salaries of every employee in Canada, is to come on again next month, and will cost the country £30,000 to £40,000 a year. Mr. Spence who used to roar out "retrenchment!" with all his might, pays for his postmastership by screaming still louder in favor of "more salary for the poor, unfortunate officials; hard times; do help the miserable clerks and officers; they are so very badly off!" Dundas would have been astonished to hear neighbor Spence glibly pleading for \$5,000 to Chief Judges and chancellors, \$4,000, and heavy travelling charges, to Poinsie Judges; with £600 to poor public servants starving upon £200, Spence rose in Assembly and snubbed me for not being liberal enough to throw away another \$100,000 a year; much of it to useless, idle drones, the rubbish and lumber of the state. How liberal he is, with other men's money!—Message.

PRISONER ESCAPED.—From the Hamilton Banner we learn, that on Monday last, a burglar named Wheaton, and the man King, who was arrested a short time since, as one of the Townsend gang, succeeded in opening the door of their cell, by boring around the lock with an auger, with which they must have been furnished by some accomplices from without. When Mr. Dawson, the turnkey approached the door of their cell on the morning in question, the two ruffians, who had concealed themselves in the hall, rushed upon and overpowered him—he succeeded, however, in capturing King; but Wheaton, after a hot pursuit on the part of the turnkey, made good his escape yesterday. King made a confession in relation to the affair in which he divulged the destination they had in view, should they succeed in getting clear, and the police started at once to test the truth of King's statement. Should it turn out to be correct the next train from the east, may bring Wheaton back to his old quarters.

A DOMESTIC ITEM.—If any one is yet sceptical, as to the truth of our prediction, anent the return of the Seat of Government to Toronto, let that individual listen.—One of the Government fixtures—a man who is always prepared for a political emergency—who always sails with the tide and never against it—who helps to pull the Executive wires, and always comes off well in a case of chiselling—we say one of this tribe of government pliancies, who has a seat in the Supreme Branch of the Legislature, has taken a dwelling-house in Adelaide Street, Toronto, from the 10th day of June next!!—Ayr Observer.

The Ontario Times in noticing the opening of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad throughout, thus alludes to the future importance of this direct route to the Northwest:—

"We have before noticed the completion of this road, connecting Lake Ontario with Lake Huron, by a very short route across the Canadian Peninsula. It runs from Toronto by Lake Simcoe to Collingwood on Lake Huron, through one of the most fertile and productive agricultural regions of Upper Canada. From its geographical position the road will be one of the most important and productive on the Continent, as affording the shortest, most direct and expeditious channel of communication between the Atlantic and the vast regions tributary to the navigable waters of Lakes Huron, Superior and Michigan. A line of steamers will connect with the road running to Lake Superior; on the opening of the canal around the falls of Sault Ste. Marie, on the opening of navigation in the spring."

THE NEW ERA.

Newmarket, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

Public Dinner to J. Hartman, Esq., M. P. P.

We take the following Report of the dinner given to JOSEPH HARTMAN, Esq., M. P., from the Globe, in order to give our readers the opinions of others not connected with the getting up of the demonstration. It was, indeed, alike creditable to the constituency and creditable to the gentleman to whom the dinner was given:

(Reported for the Globe.)

On Friday evening a Public Dinner was given in Aurora, to Joseph Hartman, Esq., member for the North Riding of York, as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by his constituents, and their approbation of the stand he has taken in the present Parliament on behalf of Reform principles. No fewer than 150 of the leading Reformers of the District sat down to the substantial dinner, which was served in Brelsford's Hotel, and did ample credit to the proprietor of that establishment, and to that Committee under whose auspices it was got up.

Jared Irwin Esq., Lloydtown, ably discharged the duties of Chairman, and was well supported by J. D. Phillips, Esq., Aurora, who filled the Vice-Chair.

After dinner had been served, the CHAIRMAN made a few introductory remarks on the subject of the meeting, and expressed his pleasure at seeing the warm and cordial feelings which were manifested amongst all present. He had come to the meeting merely as a spectator, to pay a tribute of respect to their worthy member Mr. Hartman, and to receive instruction from the speeches that would be delivered. He had no idea of being called upon to fill the Chair, and he therefore begged the indulgence of the meeting in his attempts to discharge properly its duties.

Mr. JACKSON, Secretary to the Committee of Arrangements, read the following letters of apology for unavoidable absence from gentlemen who had been invited to the dinner:—viz A. J. Fergusson Esq., M. P. P., George Brown, Esq., M. P. P., S. B. Freeman Esq., M. P. P., James Leslie Esq., Amos Wright Esq., M. P. P., and John M. Lumsden Esq., M. P. P.

GUELPH, January 9, 1855.

Sir,—I beg to thank the North York Reform Committee for the compliment they have paid me in inviting me to be present at the dinner to Mr. Hartman on the 19th inst., and which it would have given me very great pleasure to have accepted, but that important business engagements render it impossible for me to leave home at that time.

Hoping that you will have an agreeable party on the occasion,

I remain,
Your very obedient servant,
A. J. FERGUSSON.
E. Jackson, Esq.

"GLOBE" OFFICE,
Toronto, January 10, 1855.

Sir,—I have received your letter, inviting me, on behalf of the Reform Committee of North York, to attend a public dinner, on the 19th inst., to be given in honor of Joseph Hartman, Esq., M. P. P. I am indebted to the Committee for their kind invitation, and regret that it will not be in my power to accept it. The inconvenience of attending Parliament at Quebec is very great; and, with the prospect of a second protracted sitting every hour of the recess will be more than occupied with the demands of my private business.

I am very glad that the staunch Reformers of North York should thus publicly express their approbation of the course pursued by their Representative, in the late session. Mr. Hartman and I, though advocating theoretically the same political views, during last Parliament pursued different lines of action, in the House of Assembly. Fortunately, in the present Parliament, these differences no longer exist—(cheers); with many other Reformers, who were then ranged in opposition, we have found common ground of action—(continued cheering); and I think it is to be regretted that any action of professing Reformers in the House of Assembly should now be estranged from what must be held to be the legitimate Reform party. The party now in opposition, in the House of Assembly, seek to carry out the great principles of constitutional government ever held by the Reformers of Upper Canada; we demand the removal of all those abuses which the Reformers have so long continued against; we seek to apply the tests of efficiency and economy to every branch of the public service; and, above all, we maintain that office is the mere means to the accomplishment of these ends, and cannot be honestly accepted or retained unless views of the full recognition of the political views of the party assuming power, and with influence sufficient to carry them into effect. (Loud cheers.) In all these and many other respects, I think we are the true representatives of the Reform party—(hear, hear)—and that those members returned to Parliament as Reformers, who have seen fit to give their confidence and support to a Government containing so large an element of Toryism, and have sanctioned, during the late session, so many flagrant departures from Reform principles, have not acted wisely, or in accordance with the feelings of the liberal constituencies of Upper Canada. [Hear, hear.]

In carrying out these views, Mr. Hartman has been an efficient labourer; and the recognition of his services by his constituents cannot but be gratifying to him, as well as encouraging to his compatriots. An intelligent and discriminating constituency is the best

security for the correct administration of public affairs, either as regards the Legislature or the Executive.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed't,
GEO. BROWN.
E. Jackson, Esq., Secy., &c.

HAMILTON, January 10, 1855.

Sir,—Other engagements, I regret to say, will prevent me attending the dinner to be given to your Member. He well deserves this mark of your esteem and confidence; and I thank you for the complimentary invitation to join in this expression of your feelings towards him.

Yours respectfully,
S. B. FREEMAN,
To E. Jackson, Esq., Newmarket.

TORONTO, January 10, 1855.

Sir,—Your communication of the 5th, conveying an invitation from the Reform Committee of the County, to be present at a public dinner to be given to Jos. Hartman, Esq., your worthy Member, at Aurora, on the 19th, I duly received.

It would afford me much satisfaction to be present on the occasion, both to testify my respect for Mr. Hartman, and to co-operate with the Reformers of the County in promoting the interests of the common cause; but I fear it will not be in my power to be with you.

Sincerely thanking the Committee for their obliging invitation,
I am, Sir,
Your most obed't serv't,
J. LESLIE.

Mr. E. Jackson, Secretary.

RICHMOND HILL, January 11, 1855.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 5th inst. inviting me to attend a public dinner to be given to Joseph Hartman, M. P. P., on Friday, the 19th inst., at the village of Aurora; in reply to which I beg to inform you that in consequence of an engagement to meet certain parties at Hen-and-Chickens, it would be out of my power to accept your invitation. It would have afforded me much pleasure, not only to meet my old friend, Mr. Hartman, but the staunch and independent freeman of North York, also.

Hoping your meeting may tend to unite all true Reformers,
I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obed't serv't,
AMOS WRIGHT.
E. Jackson, Esq., Newmarket.

PICKERING, January 16, 1855.

Sir,—I received your communication of 5th inst., and would now request you to inform the Committee appointed to make arrangements to entertain Joseph Hartman, Esq., M. P. P., to a dinner at the village of Aurora, on the 19th inst., that I am sorry it will be impossible for me to attend.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
JOHN M. LUMSDEN.

To E. Jackson, Esq.,
Secy. to Com., Newmarket.

The CHAIRMAN then gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, "Her Majesty the Queen," "Her Royal Consort, Prince Albert and the Royal Family," "His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada," and "the Army and Navy;" which were drunk in cold water, but were responded to with sufficient heartiness.

The CHAIRMAN then again arose, and proposed "The health of our guest of this evening, Joseph Hartman, Esq., M. P. P.," the toast being received with loud and protected cheering.

JOSEPH HARTMAN, Esq., M. P. P., said he felt quite unable to respond properly to the hearty manner in which he had been received. When he looked around him and saw so numerous an assemblage, comprising many who, longer than the whole period of his life had been struggling in their country's service, and many others who had been his school-fellows in the common schools in that part of the country, he felt that, in rising to respond to a toast offered in commendation of the political course he had pursued, he was quite incompetent to give expression to the feelings of his mind.—But, whilst he felt thus, he felt also that he was amongst his friends and neighbors, (cheers) who had long known him, many of them from his childhood up, and if he could not express as fully as he would like the feelings which were now in his breast, he knew that their forbearance would make up what he lacked. It would probably be expected of him, that he would say something on the present occasion with regard to recent events in the political history of our country. At the time he was last honored with the choice of his constituents, to be their representative in the Provincial Legislature, the country was called upon, after a struggle of more than thirty years, to pronounce an opinion on one of the most vitally important subjects that ever engaged the attention of any people—an opinion that had been pronounced so frequently before, that no one man could for a moment have doubted what were the wishes of the people of Canada on that subject. Yet, after a struggle of more than thirty years, after repeated efforts to turn aside the popular will—after all this, the people of Canada were again called upon to pronounce their opinion on the question, which simply amounted to this—whether every man should be equal in the eye of the law, whatever his religious creed might be. The result of this renewed appeal to the popular voice was such that it was declared, from the highest quarter in the country, that the expression of opinion by the people of Canada was no equal vocal one. He had hoped, that the result of the late general election would have decided

that question for ever, and that the opinion then pronounced would have been given effect to. What the result would be of events that had since transpired, it was not for him to say, but how far the opinions that were expressed by the people of Canada had been carried out, he might properly discuss. More than seven-tenths of the people of Upper Canada at the last election had declared their adherence to the principles they had so long professed with regard to the Clergy Reserve question. In favor of the entire secularization of the funds arising from the Clergy Reserve lands. Of the sixty-five members for Upper Canada, forty-nine were elected expressly on that side of the ticket; that is, three-fourths of the representatives from Upper Canada were elected, pledged to carry immediate and entire secularization of the Reserves. At the time of the election, a Government was in power pledged to that intemperance, which took office in 1871, pledged to carry it out. During the three years of office they had made some progress towards it, but for the last year or more than the last year of their term of office they had done nothing, and not only in this, but emphatically refused to carry out their pledges until they got another expression of public opinion. The result of the election, as he had said, was to show in the clearest manner that public opinion was as it had always been. But it showed also that the late Government had lost their little remaining hold on the affections of the people of Canada, by their delay and refusal to carry out their well understood wishes. When the new Parliament met, the first indication of the intentions of the Government was contained in His Excellency's Speech from the Throne, and a majority of the Legislature, of which majority he formed one, felt dissatisfied with the indirect manner in which the Clergy Reserve question was there spoken of. His (Mr. H.) confidence in the Administration was lost, so far back as October, 1873, when the announcement was made of their intended delay in the settlement of the question, and every event that had since transpired had the more convinced him that the conclusion he then came to was correct. The first effort made by the Government to strengthen themselves in the new Parliament, was to secure the appointment of a nominee of their own as Speaker—he alluded to Mr. Cartier, a thick and thin supporter of the ministry. Their attempt to secure the election of that gentleman was an additional proof to his mind of their determination to thwart the wishes of the great majority of the people. If they had attained their object, they would have had in the chair one of their most obsequious tools—who had acknowledged himself to be the friend of Francis Hincks, and he was sure that to the people of Upper Canada there could be offered no stronger inducement than that to repudiate any man. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Mr. Cartier also was solicitor of the Grand Trunk Railway, and it was known that the whole object of the session called in June, was to obtain Grand Trunk legislation, and increased powers to the company from the old Parliament, which was well denominated the Railroad Parliament. Defeated in their object, the Government did not resign, but decided on appealing to the country with the Clergy Reserves as a cry, and using their railroad influence to secure the election of another Parliament that would give the Grand Trunk the powers asked for. He spoke advisedly when he said that they exerted ten times more for the increased powers they desired for the Company than for the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question and all other questions put together; their whole interests being wrapped up in the success of the speculation in which they were concerned, in connection with that affair. This was the true reason why they appealed to the country, instead of resigning office, as the constitution required, when they were defeated in June. This was the reason, also, why they desired to have Mr. Cartier in the Speaker's chair, hoping thereby to get that additional power and influence in the House which they very much required. In this they were defeated. It was not a question upon which they could constitutionally resign, but, instead of waiting the certain result of the amendments laid on the table to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne—a result which of all others they dreaded—they quietly made a bargain, with such portion of the then Opposition as they could best make a bargain with, to secure their railway interest in the coming government, and resigned their seats. The question which above all others they dreaded a defeat upon was the Clergy Reserve question—and that too was the question which of all others they least wished to settle according to the wishes of the people of Canada. If defeated on that question, they knew that another government would have been formed which would have carried out those wishes. They took care, therefore, in order to secure as large an influence as possible in the administration which should succeed them that their resignation should not take place on that question, and they quietly made the best bargain they could with Sir Allan McNab and those who went along with him, who had no other earthly chance of ever getting office. In the new Parliament, that party all told, counted but 16 members out of 65, and it was well known that they had always been in opposition to the principles which had been declared almost unanimously to be the principles of the people of Canada. No sane man ever imagined that that party would be called upon to carry out the reforms they had always resisted. They obtained office, however, and the way in which it was managed, showed that they took office, merely for office sake, making a bargain to do anything the ex-Premier would direct, provided he gave his influence to support them in power. The result of that bargain, and the manner in which it had been carried out thus far, was before the country, and it might not be unprofitable to occupy a few minutes in looking at it. To carry out the bargain which Mr. Hincks wished to make with his successors, it was necessary to hand over a sufficient number of those who had formerly given their support, and who professed the same principles as those on which he had gone into power. To effect this, it was necessary for Mr. Hincks to profess an unqualified attachment to those principles and to place some sort of blind before those he was to lead, that they might not see the pit into which he intended to bring them, and at the same time to separate them off entirely from the party of Reformers who had lost all confidence in him. To effect this division in the Reform ranks before his intention to resign was publicly announced, he called a private

caucus of "reliable" men from Upper Canada, no invitation being sent to himself (Mr. Hartman) and others, who, it was thought, could not be depended upon. There were 20 members who met at this caucus, who had intended to support Mr. Hincks, at least to the extent of enabling him to settle the Clergy Reserve question. These 20 were advocates that they should keep aloof from those factionists who had shown a want of confidence in the then administration, and were told that, if they kept united, they would form a larger party than any other from Upper Canada. There were 10 out-and-out opponents of Secularization and 23 in favor of it, but holding different views on several questions from those who followed the leadership of Mr. Hincks. These 20 then were the strongest party, and they were told that, if they kept united, they could control the Upper Canada section of the new administration about to be formed. They were advised also to choose their leader, a gentleman who had not shown himself a very independent and efficient member of the Legislature, so far as his health would permit—he alluded to Mr. Wilson, of London. All this was done with the view of keeping these 20 aloof from the others, and separating the two portions of the Upper Canada Reformers, so that a sufficient Upper Canada majority might be given to Sir Allan McNab to support him in power. And it had this effect, for there was no possibility of any communication being held between the two sections of Reformers, until the amalgamation of one of them with Sir Allan's party had been effected. He regretted the immediate results of this amalgamation, but he believed it would have a beneficial influence on the Reform cause in the end. Reformers might yet have some hard struggles before them; but ere they entered upon those struggles, it was well that they got rid of the traitors in their camp, by their going over to where the wolves and fishes were to be got at. (Cheers.) Had there been no traitors among the professed Reformers returned to the present Parliament, the legislation they had had during the last two or three months never would have disgraced the statute-book of Canada. (Hear, hear.) The Coalition then was formed, which it was said was to carry out the unequivocally expressed wishes of the people of Canada—a coalition, four-fifths of whom were those who had always opposed those wishes. Four out of the five members of the administration from Upper Canada were men who had always opposed the opinions which they said they took office to carry out. He did not know how others could reach the conclusion that men could so readily and so easily change in one night, as to take a course directly opposed to what they had always previously advocated, but for his own part he did not expect to gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles, and he could not see how men, professing to be in favor of religious equality, could place any confidence in a combination formed as the present Government was, four out of five of those who had always opposed religious equality. But who was the fifth? It was not necessary that he should say much about him. (Hear, hear.) He meant the hon. gentleman who had charge of the post-office department—a man who only a few years ago held the same views as Sir Allan, had been on all sides of politics, and three times in one day had found it convenient to change his views on public questions, had never in fact found it inconvenient to suit the company he was with, provided it was for his own interest to do so. The hon. Robert Spence was the fifth wheel in that cart. (Cheers and laughter.) And he occupied just about as important a position in the Administration as a fifth wheel would in an ordinary wagon. When any important question was under discussion, it would amuse them to see how puzzled he was what he should do or what to say, until the Premier got up and decided which side should be taken. When the Prohibitory Liquor Law, for example, was under discussion, it was amusing to watch Mr. Spence's course. It was well known that he had been a strong advocate for totalism, that he had gone into Parliament upon it, and that it was one of the best planks in his platform. Mr. Spence being chock full of a speech on the subject, and thinking he could give free expression to his opinions, managed to get up before any other members of the administration had spoken. Previously to his speech, there had been merely feeble threats, out to ascertain what was the temper of the House on the question, which was on that the Government did not like to take a strong stand up on, either one way or the other, lest their doing so might endanger their existence. Mr. Spence, however, got up and declared his opinions very strongly, to the evident annoyance of Sir Allan McNab, and the embarrassment he felt before winding up his speech, when he discovered that it was not agreeable to the gallant knight, was very manifest, and sufficiently ludicrous. Such was the position occupied in the Government by the hon. Postmaster General, the man who was to counterbalance his four Conservative colleagues. The Coalition, when it was formed, promised to carry Secularization, to abolish the Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada, to make the Legislative Council elective, to reduce the Tariff, and generally to adopt and carry out the policy that had been proposed by their predecessors. In making these promises they were assured of the support of the Ex-Premier with as many as he could carry with him; and unfortunately he succeeded in carrying as many with him as enabled the Government to legislate on these questions according to their former views, not according to those they had professed recently to have adopted. In the first place they professed to be very desirous of legislating on the Clergy Reserve question in accordance with the well understood and unequivocally expressed wishes of the people. They said they had abandoned their own views, and intended to carry out those they had always opposed. The Reformers who followed Mr. Hincks, protested to be satisfied with this assurance, but nevertheless allowed the government to legislate, not according to their recent but according to their former view, which they professed to have sacrificed, and the result was the passage of a Clergy Reserve Bill, which, the hon. Robert Spence said at a recent meeting of his friends, had settled the question for ever. The same hon. gentleman declared, when the commutation clause was under discussion, that the people of Upper Canada desired a settlement of the question, they did not care much as to the manner how, but he (Mr. Hartman) was convinced that the people of Upper Canada were not satisfied with the

Bill with the commutation clause in it, and that they considered it worse than no Bill at all. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Hartman then gave his reasons for viewing the Act in that light. He showed that while the Imperial Act only protected the rights of Incumbents, the Provincial Act transferred those rights to the Churches, and only acknowledged their rights as clergy of the church and through the recipient of the benefits arising from those rights, and that the incumbents themselves would have to look to the Church for what they received from the fund. The commutation clause, he stated, would have the effect of empowering the church with a sufficient sum to keep it up for all time to come, so that the Bill, instead of carrying out, completely nullified the wishes of the people of Canada. It was a complete fraud upon the people. It professed to remove even the semblance of connection between Church and State, but perpetuated its worst evils. It professed also to prevent the commutation money being invested in real estate but it was so cunningly worded that the provision would in reality only apply to the Wesleyan Methodists and Roman Catholics, who received a mere fraction, compared with what was drawn from the fund by the Churches of Scotland and Churches of England. As an additional proof that there was no real intention on the part of the Government to prevent the investment of funds in land by ecclesiastical bodies, he read a clause from the Seigniorial Bill passed simultaneously with the Reserve Bill, which expressly allowed ecclesiastical bodies receiving Seigniorial Indemnity to invest the amount in lands either in Upper or Lower Canada. The honorable gentleman then alluded to the Seigniorial Tenure Bill, the effect of which he explained was to make the people of Upper Canada bear out of their own farms the expenses of purchasing farms for the people of Lower Canada. The Legislative Council Bill he described as a step in the backward direction, such as might have been expected from a Tory Government, the old members being to retain their seats for life instead of for two or four years, as provided for in the former Bill. He believed that this was a device of the Government to secure the defeat of the Bill altogether, as they had always opposed elective institutions. Then with regard to the tariff, the people, from the flourishing state of the revenue, were justified in expecting a reduction of least a million of dollars. The reduction actually effected was estimated by the government at less than half a million of dollars, and probably would be no reduction at all, as it was well known that increased consumption was the natural result of reduced taxation. The reduction too, such as it was, was made in favor of the wealthy at the expense of the poorer classes, by adopting specific instead of ad valorem duties, and thus levying a much higher per centage on the common articles purchased by the poor than on the dearer articles bought by the rich. The action of the Inspector General in regard to the reduction of the tariff proved clearly that he felt reluctant to keep his promise, when he said he intended to keep a full Exchequer, to furnish him with the means of purchasing support. Another notable instance of this was the scheme carried by the Government at the end of the session, enabling them to increase the salaries of their servants throughout the country from 15 to 25 per cent, thus saddling the country with an additional expense of £30,000 to £40,000 a year for the support of men, already sufficiently well paid. The country also had been notified that it was the intention of the Government to provide for Canada the means of her own defence, now that the Imperial Army was nearly all withdrawn. It was still very much matter of suspicion merely, but from the nature of the rumors that were abroad, they might reasonably infer that they would shortly be saddled with the expense of a Canadian Standing Army. If for one believed that the best standing army they could have in Canada was the Standing Army of School Teachers. (Cheers.) He would encourage a standing army of that sort, much rather than one trained to defend us by force of arms. Situated as they were in Canada, having no foreign enemy to fear, and their own people not fond of strife and turmoil, he would be strongly opposed to any scheme for the establishment of a standing army. After a few remarks, in which he congratulated himself and his fellow Canadians on the noble country they possessed, which it was worth their while to labor zealously to carry forward in the path of progress, and having exhorted his audience and Reformers generally to perseverance and union among themselves as especially required in present circumstances, Mr. Hartman resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

The CHAIRMAN then gave "The Opposition in the House of Assembly; may their numbers increase; so that they may the more effectively do battle on the side of the people!" (Loud cheers.) W. L. MACKENZIE, Esq., M.P.P., who was very warmly received, responded to the toast. He cordially joined in the sentiment expressed in it, believing that the numbers of the Opposition would need to be very much increased, if they were going to do much good. They had been so very seldom in a majority in the present Parliament, that he would be very glad if more staunch Reformers were added to their numbers. Probably the army of schoolmasters that had been spoken about by manufacturer members out of such plain farmers as the present representative of this Riding, whom they had elected, in opposition to able lawyers and ministers of the Crown, like Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Price, when they believed that those men had failed in their duty to the Reform cause. He confessed that he had not liked their member so well in the last Parliament as he had done this. (Hear, hear.) But the reason was, that he was only an journeyman who did not improve. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) During the present Parliament he had approved very much of Mr. Hartman's course, and, old as he was, he had found himself in many cases following his lead. Looking at the votes of the member for North York, last session, he believed they would find that he had shown himself a worthy successor of Macintosh, Lafontaine, Baldwin, and other able men, who had formerly represented the Riding. He (Mr. Mackenzie) rarely went to any dinner, and he came here simply to express his thankfulness to the people of North York for having elected a man who acted faithfully by them, and he would go home very much gratified at meeting the fine assembly he now saw before him. The fact of Mr. Hartman being their member was a proof that the country was improving. When they sat down at a farmer's table, they were served with home-made articles of all sorts, of the best description, and now it appeared they were getting home-made members of Parliament, just as good as lawyers imported from Toronto. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Looking at that as one of the results of the labors of the army of schoolmasters which had been referred to, it furnished an encouragement to them to keep it going. In connection with this he had been thinking of the many other things they had gained, since he [Mr. M.] first became their member, when many now present were in their cradles, and others unborn, and when Jesse Kitchin and W. L. Mackenzie used to get the votes of this part of the country. (Cheers.) At that time, for example, they knew no more of what he came of the money assessed from them, for county purposes, than the man in the moon. Now the people put in their own men to manage their own affairs, and if they were not satisfied with them at the end of the year, they could elect others. (Hear, hear.) So too they had the power, to a certain extent, of choosing their own magistrates, by having the election of their Reeves and Deputy Reeves in their own hands. In former times they would have had to go far enough through this country to find a Liberal in the magistracy; now they found both parties pretty equally represented, and men who in those times could not have dreamed that they ever would have J. P. put to their names were now sitting and judging as best they could, between the right and the wrong. They had Township Councils, too, of their own appointment, and if their Township affairs were badly managed, it was their own fault. Their Jury laws also had been improved, and people could now as in former times be fined for telling the truth against the great folks. They had Township Libraries, and greatly improved schools and schoolmasters—although sectarian schools had been tucked on to the system, things which the people did not at all want. Look at the newspapers again. In Toronto, when he came to it, there was only old Horn's paper, a shabby, miserable little thing, printed on paper of such a quality that a tea wife would have declined to wrap up a pound of sugar in it. (Laughter.) Now, for six dollars a year, they got a daily paper like the *Globe*, which might make a pair of blankets for them. (Laughter.)—and the *Leader* to lead them right or wrong, as the case might be, and the *Colonist*, and he could not tell how many others. For one paper that in Canada, he believed they had a hundred now. (Hear, hear.) Then they had got freedom of trade with the United States, the articles on which they used to pay 20 or 30 per cent to the Yankees, now going in free. The law of primogeniture was abolished, the whole of a man's children receiving share and share alike, if he died without a will. Again, they had their polling places in every township, instead of their being forced to go all the way to Toronto and record their vote amidst mobbing and rioting of the most violent character. They had got also the Independent Judges. Some of the old folks present might recollect of Judge Willis being kicked off the bench, simply for acting an honest part. Nothing of that could be done now. Justice had been reduced from 18d. to Quebec, 14d. to Montreal, &c., to a uniform rate of 3d. to any part of the Province, and newspapers were transmitted for almost nothing. The perseverance of Reformers, had done much, and this should encourage them to keep at it. (Cheers.) He recollected when Bishop Strachan, instead of being in his Cathedral, used to be in the Legislature, haggard away about finance, whiskey bills, and so forth. That too had been done away with—he had himself assisted in getting these bishops out of the legislature, and not one of them had ever got back again, so far as he had ever heard. They had now got the telegraphs also. If Mr. Hartman gave a bad vote about the Clergy Reserves to-night, the *Globe* would tell them all about it to-morrow, and the full particulars of how bad a man he had been would come up a few hours afterwards by the railway. (Hear, hear.) He might mention their Circuit Courts too. He recollected the time when the people north of the ridges had to go all the way to Toronto to old Judge Powell to get a little justice. Matters were different now. Last winter, when visiting Lieut. Johnson he had the pleasure of meeting Judge Harrison traveling through the snow, and bringing justice to the people's very doors as cheap as possible. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Having enumerated these and other improvements, Mr. Mackenzie indicated that a good deal still remained to be done in the way of Reform. He mentioned some of the facts which had come under his notice as chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts, for instance that £20,000 had been collected by the late Government for mining locations, and had been quietly disposed of without telling the country anything about it, and yet the books somehow or other were made to balance most beautifully. He alluded also to the chiselling in favor of Mr. Baby in reference to the contract for the handling piers below Quebec, which was so profitable that Mr. Baby was able to spend £1500 or £2000 in helping the Government at the elections. The revelations in regard to the Boves election also showed a state of things that required a remedy. There was a man, who after taking from the City of Toronto £4,000 or £5,000 by having their debentures, spent £2,000 of the money, as his own lawyer acknowledged, in keeping open house, getting voters by making them drunk, and in other ways buying up the city with a portion of its own money. Mr. Mackenzie then at considerable length argued that the Governor General exercised too much influence in the Province, having private instructions from England and making the Ministry of the day merely tools in his hands to bend the House of Assembly to his will. He recommended, therefore, that the people should take means to bring public opinion to bear on the Governor directly, as well as on the House of Assembly, and concluded his speech, which was loudly cheered throughout, by expressing himself unfavourable to the continuance of the union between the two provinces.

Mr. McDougall's speech has been unavoidably deferred until our next issue.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S RELICS.—We learn that Sir George Simpson, the energetic head of the Hudson Bay Company, has already organized an expedition for the purpose of recovering any relics of Sir John Franklin's party, and finally clearing up the mystery that still hangs over the discoveries made by Dr. Rae.

THE NEW YEAR. Newmarket, Friday, January 28th, 1885. We are much indebted to the manager of the Telegraph Office, in Newmarket, for the speedy report of the news by the Pacific.

The Opinions of Others.

The press as a general thing, both liberal and conservative, from Sandwich to Gaspé, speaks but little in commendation of the existing Administration. Why is this? A new broom is supposed to sweep clean; but the Coalition in this case appears to form an exception to the general rule. Well, this is not at all to be wondered at when we take into consideration the mighty sacrifices that were made to secure their present unenviable position. Before the Premier took office he could scarcely find language to express the abhorrence—the distrust—the antipathy he held of the Hincks-Morin Administration; but the very moment a prize was observable in the vista of the future, an unprecedented change was wrought in that gentleman's views and feelings—causing the worm-wood and gall to become clarified, purified and palatable. Hostile opposition ceased and bitter recriminations were all buried in the gulf of oblivion!

What a wonderful country this Canada is! and what strange antics sometimes actuate our public men! The more we reflect upon the system of Responsible Government as administered in this Colony, the more we are satisfied that the great design contemplated has not been attained. Can it be supposed for one moment that it was ever intended by the Home Government that Canada, under its present system, should be kept in abeyance by a minority? No, never! And if a large majority of those members returned as Liberals, but who have proven recreant to principle by supporting avowed enemies to the cause they profess, do not find unsurmountable difficulties to encounter when they again appear at the hustings, we shall be much deceived. The people of this noble Province will never submit to the gross insult offered to their intelligence at the formation of the present Coalition. The secret financiering and unprincipled legislation that characterized the conduct of Ministers of the Crown, render the whole system a mockery—establishing a farce for constitutional government. The people pay enormous taxes, and consequently have a right to know how that money is expended; but when political trickster get their hands upon it way down to Quebec, near where the sun rises, the taxpayers North of the Ridges in the County of York, hear precious little of what becomes of it and derive less benefit. We fear that Canada's most prominent men at the present time, under the mask of liberality—under the cloak of Reform, have been carrying on a system of fraud and chicanery little dreamed of, thereby contributing largely towards consolidating the numerous evils complained of. The Liberal party have time and again changed their leading in order to secure the correction of these abuses; but all seem to no purpose, and unless some other influences can be brought to bear upon the politicians of the day other than is now exercised, there is very little hope of these abuses ever being corrected.

We have cut the following paragraphs from different journals, as the sentiments expressed serve to indicate the general feeling throughout the country:

The special financial arrangement with the churches of England and Scotland remains as yet in obscurity. Sir Allan McNab, John A. McDonald, and Robert Spence, have the whole, we may say, in their own hands, and there is reason to apprehend that such a sum will be secured to each of those limbs of the National Churches as will form a permanent endowment to each, and be a perpetual curse to the Colony. —*Examiner*.

SOUTH RIDING LOOK OUT! Election!—We learnt upon good authority that it is the intention of Billie Flint, Esq., to resign his seat in Parliament, on the ground that his duties interfere with his private business. Should this be the case, we shall have another Election. Let the people be on the alert, and select an anti-corruptionist as their member, and one who will oppose the present Russ clique, and Coalition Ministry. —*Belleville Intelligencer*, printed by Mr. Benjamin, grand Master of the Orange Institution.

COMING EVENTS CASTING THEIR SHADOWS.—Ode R. Gosson, who was twice returned as Alderman for the City of Toronto, was shamefully beaten at the last Municipal election for one of the Wards of the city. Reason—his rating to James Beatty and Francis Hincks, and his selling the *Patriot* to the Coalition Ministry. Angus Morrison was also completely defeated for the ward he represented last year. Reason—no party has confidence in him, he being in favor of the Coalition Ministry. And J. Hillyard Cameron was elected for a strongly Conservative ward by the skin of his teeth against an unpretending mechanic, and a radical. Wonder if the Ministry takes the hint? —*Quebec Gazette*.

WHO ARE THE PARTNERS?—When this was asked about the Grand Trunk, Mr. Hincks and the McNab alliance were ashamed, say rather fearful of telling, for they have no shame. The list is concealed. So of all the Banks except the free Banks: Hincks and McNab combined with Hillyard Cameron and the directors to keep the secret. —*Message*.

A return of "Public Defaulters" has been produced at the instance of the Legislative Assembly. It reveals one strange understanding between Mr. James Beatty, the ostensible proprietor of the Toronto *Leader*, the purchaser of the late Inspector General by a nefarious job, of the Yonge Street Road; Mr. Beatty is in default, and the names of his sureties are not on record in the Inspector General's office! We presume the bonds, like Mr. Hincks' letters relating to the £10,000 speculation with Boves, have been burnt or mislaid. —*Quebec Gazette*.

If the above paragraph be well founded, so outrageous a transaction never came under our notice. Can it be possible that the people of Canada will submit to be deceived in this manner? In no other civilized country but this, would the attempt be made; and we trust that for the sake of morality it will not be allowed to pass unpunished. It would appear that Mr. Beatty's first, it was never intended that Mr. Beatty should pay one copper for our public roads. —*Colonist*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to record that J. P. ROGERS, whose marriage we announced last week, met with a fatal accident on Thursday, the 18th inst. It appears that himself and his brother-in-law Mr. Cedar Webb, were in the woods getting out cedar, and in order to make the tree which they were chopping fall in a place as clear from underbrush as possible, had attached to it a spring-pole. On trying the pry they found the tree not chopped deep enough, when Mr. Rogers went with a cleaving mation to cut it down. After striking a few blows the tree broke from the stump and carried the unfortunate individual, to the ground, with such force as to cause the bursting of a blood-vessel. He lived only about fifteen minutes after the accident. The Coroner, J. D. Willson, Esq., summoned a Jury, which returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

COLONIAL.

Meeting of the County Council.

The Council for the United Counties of York and Peel met yesterday at 2 P. M.—The following gentlemen took their seats, only one Township being unrepresented, that of Georgina.

Alderman—Reeve, G. Evans; Deputy Reeve, J. Evans.

Chingwacoony—Reeve, M. Perdue; Deputy Reeve, R. Smith.

Caledon—Reeve, J. Richardson; Deputy Reeve, J. Kirkwood.

Etobicoke—Reeve, A. M. Farlane, Deputy Reeve, A. Ward.

North Gwillimbury—Reeve, J. Morton.

East Gwillimbury—Reeve, H. Siles; Deputy Reeve, R. Powell.

Gore of Toronto—Reeve, W. Taylor.

King—Reeve, G. Hughes; Deputy Reeve, W. Wells.

Markham—Reeve, H. Miller; Deputy Reeve, J. Pringle.

Scarboro—Reeve, J. P. Wheeler; Deputy Reeve, W. Clark.

Toronto—Reeve, Joseph Wright; Deputy Reeve, S. Price.

Vaughan—Reeve, J. W. Gamble; Deputy Reeve, D. Brighford.

Whitechurch—Reeve, Joseph Hartman; Deputy Reeve, J. R. Brown.

York—Reeve, W. James; Deputy Reeve, W. Tyrrell.

Village of Yorkville—Reeve, Thomas Atkinson.

Village of Brampton—Reeve, Geo. Wright.

The Clerk having taken the Chair, said that the first business was the election of Warden for the year 1885.

Mr. WARD seconded by Mr. Brighford, nominated J. W. Gamble, Esq. M. P. P.

Mr. WHEELER, seconded by Mr. M. H. H. nominated Joseph Hartman, Esq. M. P. P.

The vote was first taken on Mr. Gamble's nomination, and resulted in a tie.

Yeas—Messrs. J. Evans, G. Evans, Brighford, Morton, Price, Perdue, Richardson, Smith, Taylor, Ward, Wells, G. Wright, and J. Wright.—13.

Nays—Messrs. J. W. Tyrell, McFarlane, Powell, Siles, Wheeler, Clarke, Atkinson, Hughes, Brown, Pringle, Miller, and Kirkwood.—13.

The Clerk then read from an Act of Parliament, providing that in the event of a tie in the voting for Warden, the Reeve or Deputy Reeve, representing the township having the largest number of freeholders, should have the casting vote.

Some doubt was raised as to whether York or Toronto had the largest number, and more than an hour was spent in checking the rolls for those townships, which had been handed in to the Clerk.

Mr. G. WARD moved an adjournment till to-day, which was opposed as being out of order, and created a good deal of discussion.

The motion was lost on a division.

The Clerk then intimated that York had the largest number of freeholders, viz, 1,213, while Toronto had only 1,074.

Mr. JAMES REEVE of York, accordingly gave his casting vote, which was against Mr. Gamble.

Mr. GAMBLE then again moved an adjournment.

The motion was negatived by 15 to 13, the division being the same as the above, except that Mr. Wells voted against Mr. Gamble's party. Mr. Gamble and Mr. Hartman also voting, which they had not done before.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Hartman's nomination, and resulted as before in a tie, the yeas and nays in the previous vote for Mr. Gamble being simply reversed.

Mr. JAMES HAVING given his casting vote in favor of Mr. Hartman, that gentleman was conducted to the Warden's Chair by Mr. Gamble and Mr. Wheeler.

The WARDEN then addressed the Council briefly, thanking them for his election, after which there was an adjournment till to-day, to allow the Warden's being sworn in by Chief Justice Macaulay. —*Colonist*.

THE SCARBOROUGH MURDER.—The Jury, in the case of Timothy McGrath, charged with the murder of Stephen Sheppard, after being closed up for twenty-one hours without being able to come to a unanimous verdict, were discharged on Saturday afternoon, at a quarter after four. It was reported outside that a verdict of Guilty would have been found, but for the opposition of one of the most trusted of the Jurors. The prisoner, McGrath, was remanded for trial by a new Jury, at the Spring Assizes. —*Globe*.

The Brant Herald says: "We understand that a young man named George King, who confesses being a member of the famous Township gang who are committing such fearful depredations in the section of the County, was arrested in the Township of Saltfleet on Monday morning, and brought before P. S. Vanwagener, Esq., on a charge of robbing the house of that place, who after kindly giving him shelter for that night in the morning was thanked by the desperate prisoner a pistol at his breast, with the exclamation of 'your money or your life.' He was brought to this City yesterday and safely lodged in Jail to wait his trial at the coming assizes."

JACOBS & HAY.—A meeting was held last week in the Mechanics' Institute to devise ways and means to re-establish the enterprising firm. We understand £10,000 was offered by parties present by way of loan. It was proposed to make it bear only 3 per cent interest but Messrs. Jacobs & Hay refused to accept the loan at less than 6.—*North American*.

New Tin and Copper Warehouse

Freimarket, next to Col. Cotter's Mill,

HODGE & SON
 WOULD most respectfully inform the inhabi-
 tants of Newmarket and the surrounding
 country, that they have commenced business in
 the above line, and are now prepared to execute
 all orders entrusted to their care, with promptness,
 accuracy and dispatch.

TERMS: LIBERAL.

Newmarket, July 12, 1853. HODGE & SON,
1724

Furniture Wareroom.

JOSEPH HILLARD, Newmarket.

constantly on hand a large Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually required.

PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors, Varnish, &c., kept for sale.

As the subscriber keeps COFFINS ready made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals on the shortest notice.

Newmarket, February 18, 1854.

L U M B E R.

THE Subscriber has now on hand a large quantity of LUMBER, and is prepared to execute orders for any description of wood.

Merchantable **PINE LUMBER**, at a short notice and on reasonable terms; and will deliver the same at his Saw-mill, on Lot No. 10, 4th Concession of East Gwillimbury, his residence in Whitechurch, or at Newmarket.

JOSHUA WILLSON.
July 9th, 1852.

NORTHERN RAILROAD STATION
NEWMARKET.

1 FEW REMAINING BUILDING LOTS to be Sold adjoining the Railroad Station at Newmarket, the property of GEORGE LOVELL ESQ., well adapted for private Residence and Public Business, on good rising ground, and healthy situations.

Esq., well adapted for private Residences and
Public Business, on good rising ground, and

For particulars apply to Dr. NASH, Newmarket, Agent.
Newmarket, August 25, 1853.

Stove Warehouse
NEWMARKET,
Next door South of Mr. Millars's Warehouse.

G. MORTIMORE & CO
RESPECTFULLY announce that they have

commenced the Stove and Tin Smith business, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of

COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX STOVES,

Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron Copper, and Japanned Ware, which they will dispose of for CASH, or on a SHORT CREDIT, Toronto Prices.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing, orders punctually attended to.

WANTED—A Journeyman Tinsmith, and an Apprentice.

Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1853.

ANNOUNCEMENT IMPORTANT

To Farmers, Farriers, Teamsters and Carters and others.

SHAPTER & COMBE'S
Alterative Condition Powders, for Horses.

THIS Compound, chemically prepared from the Recipe of the most celebrated of English Veterinaries, is undoubtedly the best and safest Medicine ever offered to the Canadian public, especially regarding the thousands and one nostrums of the day. It is used with entire success in all cases of Cold, Eruption, Swelled Legs, Strangles, Groin Bruises, Hide bound, Mange, and Disease of the Urinary Organs. It gives the animal improved Appetite, Strength, and gloss of Coat. Few doses in the Spring and Autumn would prevent many of the Diseases to which the Horses are liable.

THIS Compound, chemically prepared from

Prepared and Sold only by SHAPLEIGH,
Chemists, Druggists, &c., 110 Yonge St.
Toronto.

Packets 7½d. and 1s. 3d. each.

**CATTLE MEDICINE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
PREPARED.**

Toronto Dec. 22 1853.

FARM FOR SALE

OR TO LET.

THE subscriber begs to offer for Sale, or Let on conditions, the FAIRM, composed of Lot No. 30, 7th Cession of VAUGHAN, containing 50 Acres of GOOD LAND, this fine Acres of which are cleared and under good cultivation; together with Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Sheds, &c., young CHARD, and other requisites.

☞ The Farm is well watered.

ELIZABETH LLOYD
Newmarket, June 29th, 1852.

THE NEW ERA

13
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
ERASTUS JACKSON,

At his Office, corner of Mill and Main Streets,
NEW MARKET.

THE "NEW ERA"

Is devoted to "News, Politics, Literature, Science and Amusement, and Published at the exceedingly low sum of SEVEN SHILLINGS and PENCE a year, payable in *Advance*, or SHILLINGS at the end of Six Months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, six lines and under, . . . 2
" " seven to ten lines, . . . 3
" " upwards of ten lines 4d. per
Subsequent insertions, quarter

Parties advertising by the year liberally dealt

All communications should be addressed
(paid) to E. Jackson, Newmarket.

THE NEW ERA

Book, Job, and General Prin

OFFICE.

E. J. would respectfully return him the extensive patronage bestowed upon him in his connection with the above establishment also state that he is now prepared to execute orders with promptness, — such as Portrait Cards, Bills, Bills of Lading, Blank Forms, Cards and every other description of PRINT and ORNAMENTS.
NEWSPAPER, CHEAP FOR CASH.
 Newmarket, February 6th, 1853